INFORMATION BULLETIN

Province of Nova Scotia
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

JULY, 1979

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ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year - including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age or older.

The data and analysis presented in the following tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount of more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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HIGHLIGHTS

	1979 June to July Changes	
NOVA SCOTIA	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	+15,000	+1,000
Employed	+ 8,000	-1,000
Unemployed	+ 6,000	+2,000
Unemployment Rate (%)	+1.5	+0.5
Participation Rate (%)	+2.3	+0.1
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	+1.2	-0.3

ANALYSIS[1]

The unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) in Nova Scotia rose by 0.5 percentage points, from 9.0 percent in June to 9.5 percent in July. A year ago at this time the rate was 10.7 percent. The increase in the provincial unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was the result of an increase in the level of unemployment (seasonally-adjusted). Unemployment increased by 2,000 persons over the previous month's levels - to 33,000 persons. Concurrently, employment fell by 1,000 to 314,000 persons, and the labour force increased by 1,000, to 347,000 persons in July.

For the nation as a whole, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) fell by 0.3 percentage points, from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent; the seasonally-adjusted national unemployment rate has now fallen for the fourth consecutive month. The decline in the July seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was due to the substantial increase in national employment levels (seasonally-adjusted). Employment increased by 49,000 persons - from 10,308,000 to 10,357,000 persons. This increase represents a 20,000 person increase in the size of the seasonally-adjusted labour force, and a 29,000 person decline in the seasonally-adjusted national level of unemployment. For July, there were 11,159,000 persons in the labour force, and 802,000 unemployed persons in Canada.

The actual number of persons unemployed (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) for Canada fell by 5,000 persons - from 798,000 persons in June to 793,000 persons in July. Consequently, the actual unemployment rate (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) dropped from 7.0 percent to 6.8 percent.

For Nova Scotia, the actual unemployment rate (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) rose from 7.8 percent to 9.3 percent. This was the result of the substantial increase in the size of the provincial labour force, which increased by 15,000 persons, where but 8,000 of these new entrants were able to find employment, the remainder joining the ranks of the unemployed. This increase in the size of the provincial labour force was caused by a significant influx of young people (aged 15 - 19 years) in the job market. (Please see Table 4). The negative impact noticeable in our current provincial unemployment rate was the result of the inability of an economy of provide employment for all of the new entrants into the labour market. For July, provincial employment and unemployment levels (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) were 334,000 and 34,000 persons, respectively.

Across the province, all regions reported increases in their actual unemployment rates. Cape Breton Island reported the greatest increase, where the regional unemployment rate rose by 3.7 percent. The smallest increase was reported by the Valley region, where the regional unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percent. (Please see Table 8). There was only one region reporting an unemployment rate that was greater than the actual provincial unemployment, this region being Cape Breton Island where the unemployment rate was 16.5 percent. All other regions were below this level. The highest regional unemployment rate, 16.5 percent, was in Cape Breton Island, while the lowest was in the Northumberland region, where it stood at 7.3 percent.

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The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month-to-month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factors being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular factors apart from fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment - Population Ratio (%)
VERAGE 1976	585	323	292	31	9.5	55.2	49.9
977 - JAN.	591	306	272	34	11.0	54.7	46.0
FEB.	592	311	271	41	13.1	52.6	45.7
MAR.	593	320	278	42	13.1	53.9	46.8
APR.	594	320	279	40	12.6	53.8	47.0
MAY	594	330	296	34	10.4	55.6	49.8
JUNE	595	337	305	32	9.5	56.6	51.2
JULY	596	351	317	34	9.8	58.9	53.1
AUG.	597	352	320	32	9.1	59.0	53.6
SEPT.	598	333	301	32	9.6	55.7	50.3
OCT.	599	331	300	31	9.4	55.1	50.1
NOV.	600	330	297	33	10.0	54.9	49.4
DEC.	601	325	292	33	10.0	54.1	48.7
VERAGE 1977	596	329	294	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
978 - JAN.	603	318	281	37	11.6	52.9	46.8
FEB.	603	321	284	38	11.8	53.3	47.1
MAR.	603	324	282	42	12.8	53.7	46.8
APR.	604	335	293	42	12.6	55.4	48.5
MAY	606	343	306	37	10.7	56.7	50.6
JUNE	606	351	317	34	9.7	57.9	52.2
JULY	607	366	328	39	10.5	60.3	54.0
AUG.	608	361	327	34	9.4	59.4	53.8
SEPT.	609	345	314	31	9.0	56.6	51.5
OCT.	610	349	317	32	9.3	57.2	51.9
NOV.	611	346	312	34	9.9	56.7	51.1
DEC.	612	344	310	34	9.9	56.2	50.7
VERAGE 1978	607	342	306	36	10.6	56.4	50.4
979 - JAN.	613	343	300	43	12.5	55.9	48.9
FEB.	614	339	300	39	11.5	55.2	48.8
MAR.	615	344	300	44	12.7	56.0	48.8
APR.	616	347	303	43	12.5	56.2	49.2
MAY	617	353	320	33	9.3	57.2	50.6
JUNE	618	353	326	28	7.8	57.2	52.7
JULY	619	368	334	34	9.3	59.5	53.9

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment - Population Ratio (%)
AVERAGE 1976	322	292	31	9.5	55.1	49.9
1977 - JAN.	319	287	32	10.0	54.0	48.6
FEB.	325	287	38	11.7	54.9	48.5
MAR.	331	191	39	11.8	55.8	49.2
APR.	326	290	36	11.0	54.9	48.8
MAY	328	294	34	10.4	55.2	49.5
JUNE	328	294	34	10.4	55.1	49.4
JULY	329	297	32	9.7	55.2	49.8
AUG.	334	301	33	9.9	55.9	50.4
SEPT.	332	297	35	10.5	55.5	49.7
OCT.	329	295	34	10.3	59.9	49.2
NOV.	331	296	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
DEC.	330	295	35	10.6	54.9	49.1
AVERAGE 1977	329	294	35	10.6	55.1	49.3
1978 - JAN.	332	297	35	10.5	55.1	49.3
FEB.	335	300	35	10.4	55.6	49.8
MAR.	334	296	38	11.4	55.4	49.1
APR.	341	304	37	10.9	56.5	50.3
MAY	341	304	37	10.9	56.3	50.2
JUNE	342	306	36	10.5	56.4	50.5
JULY	345	308	37	10.7	56.8	50.7
AUG.	344	308	36	10.5	56.6	50.7
SEPT.	343	306	34	9.9	56.3	50.7
OCT.	347	312	33	10.1	56.9	51.1
NOV.	348	312	33	10.3	57.0	51.1
DEC.	349	313	36	10.3	57.0	51.1
AVERAGE 1978	342	306	36	10.5	56.3	50.4
1979 - JAN.	357	316	41	11.5	58.2	51.5
FEB.	353	316	37	10.5	57.5	51.5
MAR.	354	315	39	11.0	57.6	51.2
APR.	352	314	38	10.8	57.1	51.0
MAY	351	318	33	9.4	56.9	51.5
JUNE	346	315	31	9.0	56.0	51.0
JULY	347	314	33	9.5	56.1	50.7

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOY-MENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPA-TION RATE (%)		EMPLOYMENT - POPULATION RATIO (%)	
	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted
CANADA												
July	11,672	11,159	10,879	10,357	793	802	6.8	7.2	65.9	63.0	61.4	58.5
June	11,424	11,139	10,626	10,308	798	831	7.0	7.5	64.6	63.0	60.1	58.3
NOVA SCOTIA												
July	368	347	334	314	34	33	9.3	9.5	59.5	56.1	53.9	50.7
June	353	346	326	315	28	31	7.8	9.0	57.2	56.0	52.7	51.0
NEW BRUNSWICK												
July	299	277	268	246	31	31	10.2	11.2	59.0	54.7	53.0	48.6
June	290	278	262	248	28	30	9.7	10.8	57.5	55.0	51.9	49.1
NEWFOUNDLAND												
July	232	209	202	179	30	30	13.0	14.4	59.0	53.2	51.3	45.5
June	218	206	186	174	31	32	14.3	15.5	55.6	52.6	47.6	44.4
P. E. I.												
July	57	53	52	47	5	6	8.7	10.7	64.5	59.6	58.9	52.8
June	56	52	50	46	5	6	9.7	12.1	62.8	58.4	56.7	51.7
QUEBEC												
July	3,001	2,856	2,758	2,605	243	251	8.1	8.8	62.6	59.5	57.5	54.3
June	2,945	2,862	2,677	2,590	268	272	9.1	9.5	61.5	59.7	55.9	54.1
ONTARIO												
July	4,449	4,283	4,165	4,004	284	279	6.4	6.5	69.0	66.5	64.6	62.1
June	4,371	4,271	4,088	3,988	283	283	6.5	6.6	67.9	66.4	63.5	62.0

TABLE 4: LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	11,672	368	299	3,001	4,449
Male	7,131	231	153	1,881	2,641
Female	4,541	137	78	1,120	1,808
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	3,499	120	81	891	1,294
25 and over	8,172	248	150	2,110	3,155
15 - 19 years	1,622	56	38	384	619
20 - 24 years	1,877	64	43	507	675
25 - 44 years	5,120	160	106	1,366	1,932
45 - 64 years	2,863	83	43	706	1,147
65 and over	189	5	-	38	77

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the size of the labour force in Nova Scotia was 353,000 persons in July, some 15,000 persons stronger than June's figure. In comparison to a year ago at this time, this represents an increase of 2,000 persons, as of July 1978 labour force was 366,000 persons. Breaking the labour force figures into male and female components, July's figure indicates that 9,000 more men, and 5,000 women chose to enter into the provincial labour market.

In the age-group distribution, a startling observation must be made: the 15 - 19 year age group reported a 16,000 person increase in its share of the provincial labour force. This increase is greater than the increase in the size of the provincial labour force. The 45 - 64 year and 65 and over age groups both reported 1,000 person declines in their share of the labour force, while the remaining age groups retained the same share of the provincial labour as they had during June.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variation are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,879	334	268	2,758	4,165
Male	6,736	213	174	1,753	2,641
Female	4,143	121	94	1,005	1,808
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	3,085	100	81	768	1,294
25 and over	7,794	234	187	1,990	3,155
15 - 19 years	1,380	44	35	319	619
20 - 24 years	1,705	56	46	449	675
25 - 44 years	4,851	150	120	1,280	1,932
45 - 64 years	2,759	79	63	674	1,147
65 and over	185	5	5	37	77

Acutal employment during July was 334,000 persons, an increase of 8,000 persons over June's levels. Looking at a breakdown of employment by sex, the male component increased its employment level by 6,000 while the female component increased by 2,000 persons.

For employment by age, the 15 - 19 year age group reported a substantial, 11,000 person increase in employment. The 45 - 64 year age group reported a 2,000 person decline, while the 25 - 44 year and 65 and over age groups reported 1,000 person declines in employment levels. The only sex group to show no change from the previous month's figure was the 20 - 24 year age group.

NOTE: In instances where the number do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed (by Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,879	334	268	2,758	4,165
Goods-Producing					
Agriculture	534	9	7	77	158
Other Primary	310	17	14	60	47
Manufacturing	2,146	49	42	628	1,033
Construction	739	25	26	145	258
Service-Producing					
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	950	33	27	251	314
Trade	1,855	59	50	451	687
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	566	17	12	129	242
Community Business & Personal Service	3,008	92	70	808	1,135
Public Administration	791	33	20	209	291

There were no industries in the goods-producing sector reporting a decline in employment levels. Manufacturing reported a 3,000 person increase in employment, while the remaining industries in this sector each reported a 1,000 person increase in employment.

There was only one industry the service-producing sector which reported a decline - employment in the finance industry fell by 1,000 persons. The transportation industry employment level increased by 2,000 persons. Public administration reported a 1,000 person increase in employment, while the remaining industries, trade and service, showed no change from the previous months employment levels.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed (by Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,879	334	268	2,758	4,165
Managerial	2,406	70	54	650	918
Clerical	1,840	48	38	477	752
Sales	1,093	36	27	263	418
Service	1,439	48	38	373	552
Primary Occupations	758	25	19	127	204
Processing	1,700	47	39	485	739
Construction	761	30	29	154	259
Transportation	450	15	13	120	153
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	431	15	11	109	169

Total employment in all occupations was up by 8,000 persons from the previous month's levels. Four occupations, managerial, clerical, transportation and materials handling showed no change in employment levels from June. Processing reported a 4,000 person increase in employment, followed by construction where employment rose by 3,000 persons. For service and primary occupations, employment rose by 2,000 and 1,000 persons, respectively. The only occupational group to show a drop in its level of employment was sales, where employment fell by 2,000 persons.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum to the total, small variation are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

JULY, 1979

Unemployment Rates

	July	June	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	16.5	12.8	+ 3.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	7.3	7.1	+ 0.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	8.3	7.9	+ 0.4
Economic Region (Group 9)	7.6	5.6	+ 2.0
Economic Region (Group 10)	7.9	6.5	+ 1.4
Halifax Metropolitan Area	7.6	6.4	+ 1.2

Participation Rates

	July	June	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	54.9	51.5	+ 3.4
Economic Region (Group 7)	54.5	51.7	+ 2.8
Economic Region (Group 8)	57.3	55.4	+ 1.9
Economic Region (Group 9)	57.3	55.8	+ 1.5
Economic Region (Group 10)	66.8	64.8	+ 2.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	67.8	66.1	+ 1.7

Employment-Population Ratio

	July	June	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	45.9	44.9	+ 1.0
Economic Region (Group 7)	50.6	48.0	+ 1.4
Economic Region (Group 8)	52.6	51.1	+ 1.5
Economic Region (Group 9)	52.9	52.6	+ 0.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	61.5	60.5	+ 1.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	62.7	61.8	+ 0.9

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

JULY, 1979

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %	Employment - Population Ratio %
Economic Region (Group 6)	118	65	54	11	16.5	54.9	45.9
Economic Region (Group 7)	116	63	59	5	7.3	54.5	50.6
Economic Region (Group 8)	76	44	40	4	8.3	57.3	52.6
Economic Region (Group 9)	89	51	47	4	7.6	57.3	52.9
Economic Region (Group 10)	215	143	132	11	7.9	66.8	61.5
Halifax Metropolitan Area	180	122	113	9	7.6	67.8	62.7

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

APPENDIX [1]

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

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The data and analysis presented in the following tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount of more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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HIGHLIGHTS

NOVA SCOTIA	1979 July to August Changes	
	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	+1,000	+4,000
Employed	-1,000	---
Unemployed	+2,000	+4,000
Unemployment Rate (%)	+0.3	+1.0
Participation Rate (%)	---	+0.5
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	-0.2	-0.1

ANALYSIS[1]

The provincial unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) for August rose by one percentage point, from 9.5 percent in July, to 10.5 percent. This rise may be attributed to the 4,000 person increase in the number of people unemployed (seasonally-adjusted). This increase in the level of provincial unemployment does not imply a corresponding decline in the number of persons employed (seasonally-adjusted). Rather, it seems that those persons raising the August unemployment levels are either 'new' entrants, or persons re-entering the provincial labour market; provincial employment levels (seasonally-adjusted) showed no change from their July levels, while the size of the labour force (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 4,000 persons.

For the nation as a whole, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) remained the same at 7.2 percent. Taking a closer look at the national labour force statistics, one notices that the size of the seasonally-adjusted labour force increased by 49,000 persons, to 11,208,000 persons. Of these 'new' or re-entrants into the labour force, 42,000 were successful in securing employment, while the remaining 7,000 were counted as unemployed. The net result of these flows being a constant seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate. For the month of August, there were 10,399,000 employed persons (seasonally-adjusted) and 809,000 unemployed persons (also seasonally-adjusted) in Canada.

The actual number of persons unemployed (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) fell by 21,000 persons - from 793,000 in July to 772,000 in August. Participation in the national labour force increased by 8,000 persons and the number of persons employed rose by 29,000 persons. Consequently, the actual unemployment rate (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) dropped from 6.8 percent to 6.6 percent.

Provincially, the actual unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage points, to 9.6 percent in August. This rise may be accounted for by the increase in the actual level of unemployment in the province. There were 2,000 more unemployed persons in August than there were in July. Of the 2,000 persons, 1,000 represented persons who had been employed during the previous month, while the remaining 1,000 persons represented 'new' or re-entrants into the provincial labour force. For August, actual provincial employment and unemployment levels were 333,000 and 36,000 persons, respectively.

Across the province, the employment picture revealed both ups and downs at the regional level. Three regions reported increases in their unemployment rates: the largest increase was recorded in the Halifax Metropolitan Area, where the unemployment rate rose by 2.7 percentage points to 10.3 percent; the next largest increase was reported in the county of Halifax, where the unemployment rate rose by 2.1 percentage points to 9.8 percent; the smallest increase was recorded in the Valley region, where the unemployment rate rose by 1.6 percentage points to 9.7 percent. The remaining regional areas showed declining unemployment rates; they fell by 1.8 percentage points, to 14.7 percent, in Cape Breton Island; 1.1 percentage points, to 6.5 percent, in the South Shore area; and 0.9 percentage points, to 6.4 percent, in the Northumberland area. Furthermore, a look at regional

unemployment rates reveals that four regions report rates greater than the actual provincial unemployment rate of 9.6 percent; these being Cape Breton Island, the Valley area, Halifax county and the city of Halifax. All other regions were below this level. The highest regional unemployment rate, 14.7 percent, was found in Cape Breton Island, while the lowest was in the Northumberland region, where it stood at 6.4 percent.

[1]The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month-to-month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factors being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular factors apart from fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment - Population Ratio (%)
VERAGE 1976	585	323	292	31	9.5	55.2	49.9
977 - JAN.	591	306	272	34	11.0	54.7	46.0
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APR.	616	347	303	43	12.5	56.2	49.2
MAY	617	353	320	33	9.3	57.2	50.6
JUNE	618	353	326	28	7.8	57.2	52.7
JULY	619	368	334	34	9.3	59.5	53.9
AUG.	620	369	333	36	9.6	59.5	53.7

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment - Population Ratio (%)
AVERAGE 1976	322	292	31	9.5	55.1	49.9
1977 - JAN.	319	287	32	10.0	54.0	48.6
FEB.	325	287	38	11.7	54.9	48.5
MAR.	331	191	39	11.8	55.8	49.2
APR.	326	290	36	11.0	54.9	48.8
MAY	328	294	34	10.4	55.2	49.5
JUNE	328	294	34	10.4	55.1	49.4
JULY	329	297	32	9.7	55.2	49.8
AUG.	334	301	33	9.9	55.9	50.4
SEPT.	332	297	35	10.5	55.5	49.7
OCT.	329	295	34	10.3	59.9	49.2
NOV.	331	296	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
DEC.	330	295	35	10.6	54.9	49.1
AVERAGE 1977	329	294	35	10.6	55.1	49.3
1978 - JAN.	332	297	35	10.5	55.1	49.3
FEB.	335	300	35	10.4	55.6	49.8
MAR.	334	296	38	11.4	55.4	49.1
APR.	341	304	37	10.9	56.5	50.3
MAY	341	304	37	10.9	56.3	50.2
JUNE	342	306	36	10.5	56.4	50.5
JULY	345	308	37	10.7	56.8	50.7
AUG.	344	308	36	10.5	56.6	50.7
SEPT.	343	306	34	9.9	56.3	50.7
OCT.	347	312	33	10.1	56.9	51.1
NOV.	348	312	33	10.3	57.0	51.1
DEC.	349	313	36	10.3	57.0	51.1
AVERAGE 1978	342	306	36	10.5	56.3	50.4
1979 - JAN.	357	316	41	11.5	58.2	51.5
FEB.	353	316	37	10.5	57.5	51.5
MAR.	354	315	39	11.0	57.6	51.2
APR.	352	314	38	10.8	57.1	51.0
MAY	351	318	33	9.4	56.9	51.5
JUNE	346	315	31	9.0	56.0	51.0
JULY	347	314	33	9.5	56.1	50.7
AUG.	351	314	37	11.0	59.6	52.8

TABLE 3: ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOY-MENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPA-TION RATE (%)		EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (%)	
	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted	Actual	Season-ally Adjusted
CANADA												
Aug.	11,680	11,208	10,908	10,399	772	809	6.6	7.2	65.9	63.2	61.5	58.6
July	11,672	11,159	10,879	10,357	793	802	6.8	7.2	65.9	63.0	61.4	58.5
NOVA SCOTIA												
Aug.	369	351	333	314	36	37	9.6	10.5	59.5	56.6	53.7	50.6
July	368	347	334	314	34	33	9.3	9.5	59.5	56.1	53.9	50.7
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Aug.	302	279	272	247	31	32	10.2	11.5	59.6	55.0	53.6	48.7
July	299	277	268	246	31	31	10.2	11.2	59.0	54.7	53.0	48.6
NEWFOUNDLAND												
Aug.	226	208	199	178	27	30	11.9	14.4	57.4	52.8	50.6	45.2
July	232	209	202	179	30	30	13.0	14.4	59.0	53.2	51.3	45.5
P. E. I.												
Aug.	58	53	53	47	5	6	8.4	11.0	64.9	59.6	59.4	52.8
July	57	53	52	47	5	6	8.7	10.7	64.5	59.6	58.9	52.8
QUEBEC												
Aug.	2,993	2,871	2,754	2,617	239	254	8.0	8.8	62.3	59.8	57.4	54.5
July	3,001	2,856	2,758	2,605	243	251	8.1	8.8	62.6	59.5	57.5	54.3
ONTARIO												
Aug.	4,460	4,304	4,190	4,024	269	280	6.0	6.5	69.1	66.7	64.9	62.4
July	4,449	4,283	4,165	4,004	284	279	6.4	6.5	69.0	66.5	64.6	62.1

TABLE 4: LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	11,680	369	302	2,993	4,460
Male	7,109	229	190	1,870	2,636
Female	4,547	139	112	1,122	1,824
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	3,446	118	98	864	1,288
25 and over	8,234	250	205	2,129	3,172
15 - 19 years	1,566	54	43	359	603
20 - 24 years	1,880	64	55	504	684
25 - 44 years	5,155	162	132	1,384	1,935
45 - 64 years	2,884	83	68	707	1,157
65 and over	194	6	-	39	80

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the size of the labour force in Nova Scotia was 369,000 persons,a 1,000 person increase over July's figure. In comparison to a year ago at this time, this represents a rise of 8,000 persons (the Aug. 1978 labour force was 361,000 persons strong). Breaking the labour force figures down into male - female components indicates that male participation in the labour force fell by 2,000 persons, while female participation increased by 2,000 persons.

Looking at participation in the provincial labour force by specific age-groups reveals that only one group reported a decline - the 15 - 19 year age group. This component of the labour force reported a 2,000 person decline from the previous month's level. The only age-group to report an increase in participation was the 25 - 44 year age-group, where participation rose by 2,000 persons. The remaining age groups maintained the same level of participation evident during July.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,908	333	272	2,754	4,190
Male	6,743	211	176	1,752	2,511
Female	4,165	122	96	1,002	1,679
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	3,075	100	83	751	1,155
25 and over	7,832	233	188	2,003	3,036
15 - 19 years	1,369	44	35	304	532
20 - 24 years	1,707	56	48	447	623
25 - 44 years	4,871	150	120	1,291	1,842
45 - 64 years	2,771	78	64	674	1,116
65 and over	190	6	4	38	78

Actual employment during August was 333,000 persons,a 1,000 person decline from July's levels. Breaking down employment by sex reveals that male employment fell by 2,000 persons while female employment rose by 1,000 persons.

Looking at the age-distribution of provincial employment shows that only one age group reported a drop in employment; employment fell by 1,000 persons in the 45 - 64 year age-group. All other age-groups maintained July employment levels.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed (by Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,908	333	272	2,754	4,190
Goods-Producing	3,792	98	90	959	1,532
Agriculture	549	9	7	78	169
Other Primary	310	15	14	64	50
Manufacturing	2,177	50	44	646	1,046
Construction	756	24	25	151	267
Service-Producing	7,115	232	182	1,814	2,658
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	949	31	28	258	305
Trade	1,850	63	49	443	693
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	560	17	12	124	244
Community Business & Personal Service	2,989	89	72	785	1,137
Public Administration	767	32	21	204	279

The goods-producing sector reported a 2,000 person delcine in employment. Other primary industries recorded a 2,000 person decline in employment, while employment in the construction industry fell by 1,000. On the positive side, employment rose by 1,000 in the manufacturing industry. Employment in the agriculture industries remained at the July level of 9,000 persons.

The service-producing sector also reported a 2,000 person decline in employment. The service industry showed the largest decrease from the previous month's figures, employment fell by 3,000 persons in this industry. Transportation employment declined by 2,000 persons, while employment in the public administration area dropped by 1,000 persons. The only industry in this sector showing an increase was trade, where employment rose by 4,000 persons.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed (by Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,908	333	272	2,754	4,190
Managerial	2,404	68	57	658	922
Clerical	1,827	50	40	474	739
Sales	1,130	37	26	260	440
Service	1,399	48	37	348	538
Primary Occupations	776	24	19	128	219
Processing	1,701	48	40	491	741
Construction	789	29	29	165	269
Transportation	454	15	13	121	151
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	427	14	10	109	172

Total employment in all occupations was down by 1,000 persons from the previous month's levels. Two occupations, transportation and service maintained employment levels evident during July. The following occupations reported increases in their employment levels: clerical, by 2,000; sales, by 1,000 persons; and processing, also by 1,000 persons. Employment in managerial occupations fell by 2,000 persons, while employment declined by 1,000 persons in the primary, construction and materials handling occupations.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

AUG., 1979

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Aug.	July	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	14.7	16.5	-1.8
Economic Region (Group 7)	6.4	7.3	-0.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	9.7	8.3	+1.6
Economic Region (Group 9)	6.5	7.6	-1.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	9.8	7.9	+2.1
Halifax Metropolitan Area	10.3	7.6	+2.7

PARTICIPATION RATES

	Aug.	July	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	53.2	54.9	-1.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	55.5	54.5	+1.0
Economic Region (Group 8)	58.5	57.3	+1.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	56.7	57.3	-0.6
Economic Region (Group 10)	66.9	66.8	+0.1
Halifax Metropolitan Area	68.1	67.8	+0.3

EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO

	Aug.	July	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	45.4	45.9	-0.5
Economic Region (Group 7)	51.9	50.6	+1.3
Economic Region (Group 8)	52.8	52.6	+0.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	53.0	52.9	+0.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	60.3	61.5	-1.2
Halifax Metropolitan Area	61.1	62.7	-1.6

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

AUGUST, 1979

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %	Employment - Population Ratio %
Economic Region (Group 6)	115	61	52	9	14.7	53.2	45.4
Economic Region (Group 7)	116	64	60	4	6.4	55.5	51.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	75	44	40	4	9.7	58.5	52.8
Economic Region (Group 9)	83	53	49	-	6.5	56.7	53.0
Economic Region (Group 10)	217	145	131	14	9.8	66.9	60.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	182	124	111	13	10.3	68.1	61.1

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
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Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

APPENDIX [1]

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

Province of Nova Scotia
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

SEPTEMBER, 1979

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LABOUR RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year - including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age or older.

The data and analysis presented in the following tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount of more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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Table 5: - Employment by Age and Sex
Table 6: - Employment by Industry
Table 7: - Employment by Occupation
Table 8: - Labour Force Data for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Table 9: - Total Labour Force Breakdown for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Appendix: - Statistical Note

HIGHLIGHTS

NOVA SCOTIA	1979 August to September Changes Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	-15,000	+2,000
Employed	-11,000	+3,000
Unemployed	- 4,000	-1,000
Unemployment Rate (Percentage Points)	-0.6	-0.3
Participation Rate (Percentage Points)	-2.5	+0.3
Employment-Population Ratio (Percentage Points)	-1.6	+0.5

ANALYSIS[1]

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in Nova Scotia fell by 0.3 percentage points - from 10.5 percent in August to 10.2 percent in September. The September 1978 seasonally-adjusted rate was 9.9 percent. The present decline was the result of the 3,000 person increase in the seasonally-adjusted level of employment, and the corresponding 2,000 person increase in the provincial labour force and 1,000 person decrease in the seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment in the province.

For the nation as a whole, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) fell to 7.1 percent, from 7.2 percent in August. At the national level, seasonally-adjusted employment increased by 36,000 persons. Of this increase, 21,000 persons represented new or re-entrants into the labour force, while 15,000 represented previously unemployed persons. The 0.1 percentage point decline in the national unemployment rate, then, is the consequence of the aforementioned flows in the Canadian labour market.

The actual number of persons unemployed nationally (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) fell by 53,000 persons - from 772,000 persons in August to 719,000 persons in September. Participation in the national labour force decreased by 435,000 persons and the number of persons employed increased by 383,000 persons. Consequently, the actual unemployment rate for Canada (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) dropped from 6.6 percent in August to 6.4 percent in September.

Provincially, the actual unemployment rate (with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) fell by 0.6 percentage points - from 9.6 percent in August to 9.0 percent in September. This decline was brought about by decreases in the size of the provincial labour force, and the levels of employment and unemployment. During September, participation in the provincial labour force fell by 15,000 persons. Taking a closer look at this figure reveals that 11,000 persons who had been employed during the previous survey period, and that 4,000 persons who had been counted as unemployed (had been actively looking for work), had withdrawn their services from the labour market. Although the magnitude of this decline in the size of the provincial labour force seems rather large, it poses no real cause for concern. This 15,000 person decline reflects the withdrawal of seasonal participants from the provincial labour force (e.g., students, persons engaged in the agricultural and tourism sectors). It may be pertinent to recall that participation in the provincial labour force increased by 15,000 persons during July, reflecting the arrival of these seasonal participants on the provincial labour force scene.

Across the province, the employment picture revealed both ups and downs at the regional level. Three regions reported increases in their unemployment rates. The largest increase occurred in the Northumberland region, where the rate rose by 1.2 percentage points to 7.6 percent. The rate in the South Shore area rose by 0.2 percentage points to 6.7 percent; and on Cape Breton Island, where the rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 14.8 percent (the

highest rate in the province). The remaining regions recorded declining unemployment rates. The largest decrease was reported in the Valley area where the rate fell by 3.2 percentage points to 6.3 percent (the lowest in the province). The rate in the Halifax Metropolitan area fell by one percentage point to 9.3 percent, and in the county of Halifax, the rate dropped by 0.9 percentage points to 8.9 percent. Looking at the regional rates in comparison with the provincial unemployment rate (actual) reveals that two regions have rates greater than the province as a whole. These regions are Cape Breton Island and the Halifax Metropolitan area with rates of 14.8 percent and 9.3 percent respectively.

[1]The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month-to-month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factors being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular factors apart from fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

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FEB.	614	339	300	39	11.5	55.2	48.8
MAR.	615	344	300	44	12.7	56.0	48.8
APR.	616	347	303	43	12.5	56.2	49.2
MAY	617	353	320	33	9.3	57.2	50.6
JUNE	618	353	326	28	7.8	57.2	52.7
JULY	619	368	334	34	9.3	59.5	53.9
AUG.	620	369	333	36	9.6	59.5	53.7
SEPT.	620	354	322	32	9.0	57.0	51.9

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)	Employment - Population Rati (%)
AVERAGE 1976	322	292	31	9.5	55.1	49.9
1977 - JAN.	319	287	32	10.0	54.0	48.6
FEB.	325	287	38	11.7	54.9	48.5
MAR.	331	191	39	11.8	55.8	49.2
APR.	326	290	36	11.0	54.9	48.8
MAY	328	294	34	10.4	55.2	49.5
JUNE	328	294	34	10.4	55.1	49.4
JULY	329	297	32	9.7	55.2	49.8
AUG.	334	301	33	9.9	55.9	50.4
SEPT.	332	297	35	10.5	55.5	49.7
OCT.	329	295	34	10.3	59.9	49.2
NOV.	331	296	35	10.6	55.2	49.3
DEC.	330	295	35	10.6	54.9	49.1
AVERAGE 1977	329	294	35	10.6	55.1	49.3
1978 - JAN.	332	297	35	10.5	55.1	49.3
FEB.	335	300	35	10.4	55.6	49.8
MAR.	334	296	38	11.4	55.4	49.1
APR.	341	304	37	10.9	56.5	50.3
MAY	341	304	37	10.9	56.3	50.2
JUNE	342	306	36	10.5	56.4	50.5
JULY	345	308	37	10.7	56.8	50.7
AUG.	344	308	36	10.5	56.6	50.7
SEPT.	343	306	34	9.9	56.3	50.7
OCT.	347	312	33	10.1	56.9	51.1
NOV.	348	312	33	10.3	57.0	51.1
DEC.	349	313	36	10.3	57.0	51.1
AVERAGE 1978	342	306	36	10.5	56.3	50.4
1979 - JAN.	357	316	41	11.5	58.2	51.5
FEB.	353	316	37	10.5	57.5	51.5
MAR.	354	315	39	11.0	57.6	51.2
APR.	352	314	38	10.8	57.1	51.0
MAY	351	318	33	9.4	56.9	51.5
JUNE	346	315	31	9.0	56.0	51.0
JULY	347	314	33	9.5	56.1	50.7
AUG.	351	314	37	11.0	59.6	52.8
SEPT.	353	317	36	10.2	56.9	51.1

TABLE 3: ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

	LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)		EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (%)	
	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally Adjusted
CANADA												
Sept.	11,245	11,229	10,525	10,435	719	794	6.4	7.1	63.3	63.2	59.3	58.8
Aug.	11,680	11,208	10,908	10,399	772	809	6.6	7.2	65.9	63.2	61.5	58.6
NOVA SCOTIA												
Sept.	354	353	322	317	32	36	9.0	10.2	57.0	56.9	51.9	51.1
Aug.	369	351	333	314	36	37	9.6	10.5	59.5	56.6	53.7	50.6
NEW BRUNSWICK												
Sept.	290	280	264	250	25	30	8.8	10.7	57.0	55.1	52.0	49.2
Aug.	302	279	272	247	31	32	10.2	11.5	59.6	55.0	53.6	48.7
NEWFOUNDLAND												
Sept.	212	205	187	176	25	29	11.7	14.1	53.7	51.9	47.4	44.6
Aug.	226	208	199	178	27	30	11.9	14.4	57.4	52.8	50.6	45.2
P. E. I.												
Sept.	55	54	50	48	5	6	8.4	10.6	61.3	60.7	56.1	53.9
Aug.	58	53	53	47	5	6	8.4	11.0	64.9	59.6	59.4	52.8
QUEBEC												
Sept.	2,899	2,884	2,656	2,622	243	262	8.4	9.1	60.3	60.0	55.3	54.6
Aug.	2,993	2,871	2,754	2,617	239	254	8.0	8.8	62.3	59.8	57.4	54.5
ONTARIO												
Sept.	4,260	4,290	4,023	4,028	236	262	5.6	6.1	65.9	66.4	62.3	62.3
Aug.	4,460	4,304	4,190	4,024	269	280	6.0	6.5	69.1	66.7	64.9	62.4

TABLE 4: LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	11,245	354	290	2,899	4,260
Male	6,819	219	181	1,800	2,515
Female	4,426	134	109	1,099	1,745
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,954	101	83	746	1,078
25 and over	8,920	253	207	2,153	3,181
15 - 19 years	1,209	39	31	279	454
20 - 24 years	1,745	62	52	467	624
25 - 44 years	5,196	163	134	1,393	1,946
45 - 64 years	2,898	84	68	719	1,157
65 and over	196	5	4	41	79

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the size of the provincial labour force was 354,000 persons in September. This represents a 15,000 person decline over August's level. Last year at this time, there were 345,000 persons in the labour force. Breaking the labour force figures down into male-female components indicates that male participation has fallen by 10,000 persons, while female participation has decreased by 5,000 persons.

Looking at participation in the provincial labour force by specific age groups reveals that the greatest decline in participation was experienced by the 15-19 year age group, where it fell by 15,000 persons. Two other age groups reported lower participation levels; the 20-24 year age group, where it fell by 2,000 persons, and the 65 and over age group where participation in the labour force dropped by 1,000 persons. The remaining age groups, the 25-44 and 45-64 year age groups both reported 1,000 person increases in participation levels.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,525	322	264	2,656	4,023
Male	6,477	203	168	1,680	2,407
Female	4,049	119	96	976	1,617
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,616	84	72	629	975
25 and over	7,909	238	193	2,027	3,048
15 - 19 years	1,034	30	25	223	398
20 - 24 years	1,582	54	47	406	577
25 - 44 years	4,932	152	123	1,305	1,855
45 - 64 years	2,785	80	65	682	1,115
65 and over	193	5	4	41	78

The monthly labour force survey estimates that actual provincial employment levels stood at 322,000 persons during September. This represents an 11,000 person drop from August's figure. Breaking down employment into male-female components reveals that male employment levels fell by 8,000 persons, while female employment levels decreased by 3,000 persons.

Taking a look at the age distribution of employment in Nova Scotia reveals that the major drop in employment was experienced by the 15-19 year age group. Employment decreased by 6,000 persons from August's levels. Two other age groups also experienced declining employment levels; the 20-24 year age group reported a 2,000 person drop, while employment for persons 65 and over fell by 1,000 persons. Both the 25-44 and 45-64 year age groups had 2,000 person increases in employment levels.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed (By Industry)	Canada	Scotia	Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,525	322	264	2,656	4,023
Goods-Producing	3,625	93	87	901	1,460
Agriculture	502	8	7	68	148
Other Primary	299	13	13	59	43
Manufacturing	2,113	48	43	627	1,023
Construction	711	24	24	147	246
Service-Producing	6,899	229	178	1,756	2,563
Trans., Comm. & Other Utilities	921	31	27	251	293
Trade	1,087	61	49	426	698
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	537	20	12	115	231
Community Business & Personal Service	2,943	88	70	776	1,096
Public Administration	691	29	20	188	245

The goods-producing sector reported a 5,000 person drop in employment levels. Looking at the industries which make up this sector shows that only one industry, construction, maintained the previous month's employment level; the remaining industries experienced declining employment levels. Both the manufacturing and other primary industries reported employment levels 2,000 persons below August's levels, while the agricultural industry recorded a 1,000 persons drop in employment.

The service-producing sector reported a 2,000 person decline in employment. The finance industry recorded a 3,000 persons increase in employment, while employment in the transportation industry remained constant at August's levels. The remaining industries reported decreasing employment levels. Employment fell by 3,000 persons in public administration, 2,000 persons in trade, and 1,000 persons in the service industries.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed (by Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,525	322	264	2,656	4,023
Managerial	2,388	66	55	642	913
Clerical	1,755	50	40	447	716
Sales	1,113	39	28	257	443
Service	1,312	45	33	332	485
Primary Occupations	700	20	18	112	188
Processing	1,649	45	39	482	717
Construction	753	29	27	161	251
Transportation	452	15	13	123	148
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	404	14	10	100	164

Total employment in all occupations was down by 11,000 persons from the previous month's levels. Four occupations, clerical, construction, transportation and materials handling, maintained employment levels evident during August. The following occupations reported declining employment levels: primary occupations, by 4,000 persons; processing and service occupations, by 3,000 persons; and managerial, by 1,000 persons. The only occupation which recorded an increase was sales, where employment rose by 1,000 persons.

NOTE: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

SEPT. 1979

Unemployment Rates

	Sept.	Aug.	Change (Percentage Points)
Economic Region (Group 6)	14.8	14.7	+0.1
Economic Region (Group 7)	7.6	6.4	+1.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	6.3	9.7	-3.4
Economic Region (Group 9)	6.7	6.5	+0.2
Economic Region (Group 10)	8.9	9.8	-0.9
Halifax Metropolitan Area	9.3	10.3	-1.0

Participation Rates

	Sept.	Aug.	Change (Percentage Points)
Economic Region (Group 6)	49.7	53.2	-3.5
Economic Region (Group 7)	51.0	55.5	-4.5
Economic Region (Group 8)	55.4	58.5	-3.1
Economic Region (Group 9)	53.5	56.7	-3.2
Economic Region (Group 10)	66.1	66.9	-0.8
Halifax Metropolitan Area	67.6	68.1	-0.5

Employment-Population Ratio

	Sept.	Aug.	Change (Percentage Points)
Economic Region (Group 6)	42.4	45.4	-3.0
Economic Region (Group 7)	47.1	51.9	-4.8
Economic Region (Group 8)	51.9	52.8	-0.9
Economic Region (Group 9)	49.9	53.0	-3.1
Economic Region (Group 10)	60.3	60.3	--
Halifax Metropolitan Area	61.4	61.1	+0.3

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

SEPTEMBER, 1979

(000's)

	Population 15 +	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %	Employment - Population Ratio %
Economic Region (Group 6)	112	56	48	8	14.8	49.7	42.4
Economic Region (Group 7)	112	57	53	4	7.6	51.0	47.1
Economic Region (Group 8)	73	41	38	-	6.3	55.4	51.9
Economic Region (Group 9)	95	51	47	-	6.7	53.5	49.9
Economic Region (Group 10)	224	148	135	13	8.9	66.1	60.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	190	129	117	12	9.3	67.6	61.4

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax

APPENDIX[1]

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)